PIAWAI BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

INFORMATION SECURITY, CYBERSECURITY AND PRIVACY PROTECTION - INFORMATION SECURITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - REQUIREMENTS (ISO/IEC 27001:2022, IDT)

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DEVELOPMENT OF PIAWAI BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

The Piawai Brunei Darussalam has been endorsed by Majlis Standard dan Akreditasi Brunei Darussalam and are subject to periodical review according to the current needs of the local industries and to keep abreast of progress in the industries concerned. Suggestion of amendments will be recorded and in due course brought to the notice of the committees concerned.

Any changes made hereafter are documented through the issue of either amendments or revisions.

This PBD ISO/IEC 27001:2022 was published in 2024 as a direct adoption, with no modification from ISO 27001:2022.

Attention is drawn to the fact that this Piawai Brunei Darussalam does not confer any immunity from legal obligations in any contract for compliance to the Standard.

Amendments issued since publication

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NATIONAL FORWARD

The Majlis Standard Kebangsaan was formed in 2009 and reinstated as Majlis Standard dan Akreditasi Brunei Darussalam by consent of His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam in February 2024. The Council acts as the body responsible for strengthening and monitoring standards and conformance in Brunei Darussalam. Its members encompass multiple agencies across the Government, industry, academia and consumer interests and are envisaged to provide policy direction that will firm up national initiatives to create and stimulate sustainable economic growth. In this endeavor, factors such as the creation and promotion of awareness on consumer safety and interests will also from part of the main scope for the council.

The work of the council is facilitated by the Pusat Standard dan Akreditasi Brunei Darussalam (PSABD), under the Ministry of Finance and Economy. With the main role of strengthening the capacity and sustainability of the national standards infrastructure, PSABD has been instructed to act as the body that provides a platform to complement the formation of the Council.

On matters pertaining to the development of national standards i.e. Piawai Brunei Darussalam (PBD), the management of activities are monitored through the formation of National Standards Committees. Clustered based on the scope of its industry, the work of developing PBD stands guided by international practice with the involvement of multiple agencies across the Government, industry and public as a whole.

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives or www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents) or the IEC list of patent declarations received (see https://patents.iec.ch).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html. In the IEC, see www.iec.ch/understanding-standards.

This document was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information Technology*, Subcommittee SC 27, *Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO/IEC 27001:2013), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Technical Corrigenda ISO/IEC 27001:2013/Cor 1:2014 and ISO/IEC 27001:2013/Cor 2:2015.

The main changes are as follows:

— the text has been aligned with the harmonized structure for management system standards and ISO/IEC 27002:2022.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html and www.iec.ch/national-committees.

Introduction

0.1 General

This document has been prepared to provide requirements for establishing, implementing, maintaining and continually improving an information security management system. The adoption of an information security management system is a strategic decision for an organization. The establishment and implementation of an organization's information security management system is influenced by the organization's needs and objectives, security requirements, the organizational processes used and the size and structure of the organization. All of these influencing factors are expected to change over time.

The information security management system preserves the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information by applying a risk management process and gives confidence to interested parties that risks are adequately managed.

It is important that the information security management system is part of and integrated with the organization's processes and overall management structure and that information security is considered in the design of processes, information systems, and controls. It is expected that an information security management system implementation will be scaled in accordance with the needs of the organization.

This document can be used by internal and external parties to assess the organization's ability to meet the organization's own information security requirements.

The order in which requirements are presented in this document does not reflect their importance or imply the order in which they are to be implemented. The list items are enumerated for reference purpose only.

ISO/IEC 27000 describes the overview and the vocabulary of information security management systems, referencing the information security management system family of standards (including ISO/IEC 27003[2], ISO/IEC 27004[3] and ISO/IEC 27005[4]), with related terms and definitions.

0.2 Compatibility with other management system standards

This document applies the high-level structure, identical sub-clause titles, identical text, common terms, and core definitions defined in Annex SL of ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1, Consolidated ISO Supplement, and therefore maintains compatibility with other management system standards that have adopted the Annex SL.

This common approach defined in the Annex SL will be useful for those organizations that choose to operate a single management system that meets the requirements of two or more management system standards.

Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection — Information security management systems — Requirements

1 Scope

This document specifies the requirements for establishing, implementing, maintaining and continually improving an information security management system within the context of the organization. This document also includes requirements for the assessment and treatment of information security risks tailored to the needs of the organization. The requirements set out in this document are generic and are intended to be applicable to all organizations, regardless of type, size or nature. Excluding any of the requirements specified in Clauses 4 to 10 is not acceptable when an organization claims conformity to this document.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC 27000, *Information technology — Security techniques — Information security management systems — Overview and vocabulary*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC 27000 apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

4 Context of the organization

4.1 Understanding the organization and its context

The organization shall determine external and internal issues that are relevant to its purpose and that affect its ability to achieve the intended outcome(s) of its information security management system.

NOTE Determining these issues refers to establishing the external and internal context of the organization considered in Clause 5.4.1 of ISO 31000:2018[5].

4.2 Understanding the needs and expectations of interested parties

The organization shall determine:

a) interested parties that are relevant to the information security management system;

b) the relevant requirements of these interested parties;

c) which of these requirements will be addressed through the information security management system.